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**BOSTON
GUIDE**

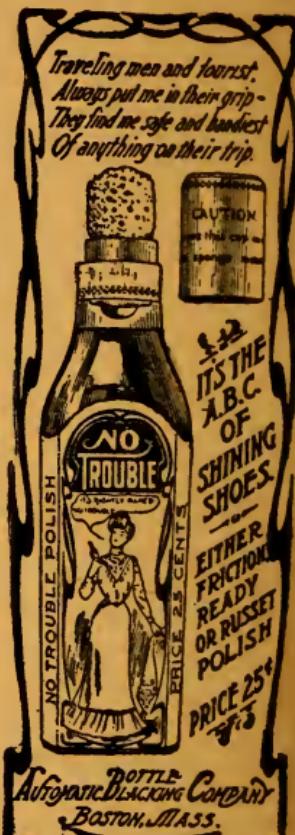


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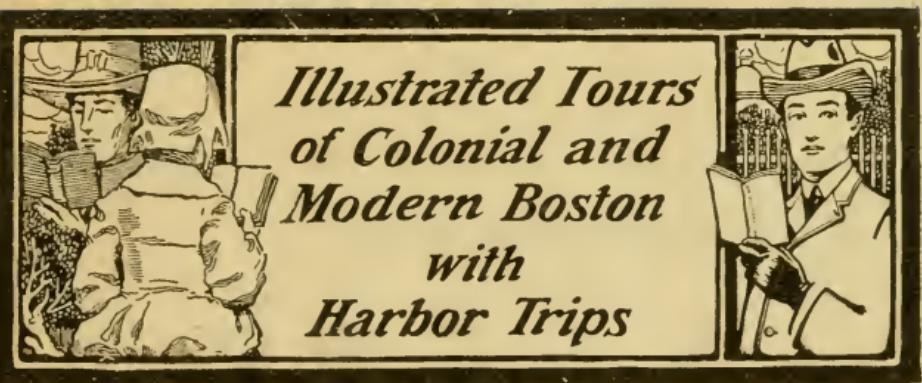
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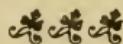
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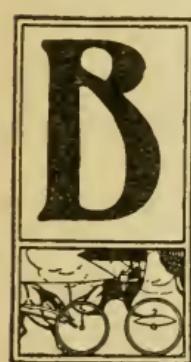
PAUL M'F'G COMPANY,

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Illustrated Tours of Colonial and Modern Boston with Harbor Trips

CHARLESTOWN AND THE NORTH END.



Y far the most interesting part of old Boston is that section now known as the North End—so rich is it in historical associations that one soon forgets the dirt and squalor of to-day in travelling over its crooked and narrow streets and remembers only the brilliance of yesterday. It may be called in truth the heart of the slums—at the present time it is the home and abode of the foreigner, the haunt of the Italian organ-grinder and the Hebrew vender, but when almost every other building and every corner evokes a hundred memories from a hallowed past it is only the jaded sightseer or the unimaginative work-a-day person who will carp at the sordidness and be unable to look beyond the veil.

We will approach it from the Charlestown side, first taking a Charlestown car at Scollay Square for Wapping Street, which leads to the Charlestown Navy Yard, where one may see the Museum, the receiving ship Wabash, the dry dock, the iron foundries, and the rope-walk. Bunker Hill Monument, the scene of the Battle of Bunker Hill, is the next point of interest, and is reached through Chestnut Street, directly opposite Wapping Street. For a small fee one is permitted to climb the two hundred and ninety-two steps that lead to the top, where an extensive view of the city and suburbs can be had.

Boston Souvenirs at 19 Bromfield St., formerly Mrs. J. C. White's

From here a three minute's walk down Cordis Street, and to the right, up Main Street, brings us to the Thompson Square Elevated Station, where a train is taken for Rowes Wharf; a short walk south is Liverpool Wharf, at the foot of Pearl Street, the scene of the Boston Tea Party; at that time it was called Griffin's Wharf.

A short car ride down Atlantic Avenue, to the north, past the interesting wharves of Boston, and stop at Richmond Street. Walk through here to North Square, and right ahead, on the left, is an old home, with the second story projecting well out over the lower. This indeed is a place to call forth memories, for it is no less than the dwelling place of Paul Revere, the hero of Longfellow's poem of the Midnight Ride. Many a secret meeting was doubtless held here in which King George and the British were spoken of in anything but loyal and loving terms.

Many a time he left this house to go on an expedition of danger and adventure, to the Boston Tea Party, on his great ride to Lexington to arouse the farmers of the country, or journeys to Philadelphia with important messages, always on the alert, ready and willing to risk his life for the good of his country—a brave and true man. He it was who displayed in his window a set of transparencies of his own make on the anniversary of the Boston Massacre, illustrating that event in all its details, to the great admiration of the crowd of patriots who gathered to gaze silently at them.

We retrace our steps to North Street, and are now in the Italian quarter of the city—everywhere one sees “Italiano”—on signs, placards, advertisements, in the face and speech of the people.

Turning to the left, follow along to Salutation Alley, and through this narrow thoroughfare into Hanover Street, where, at No. 342, lived the stern Puritan preacher, Increase Mather, with his son, Cotton Mather, well known to any one at all acquainted with New England

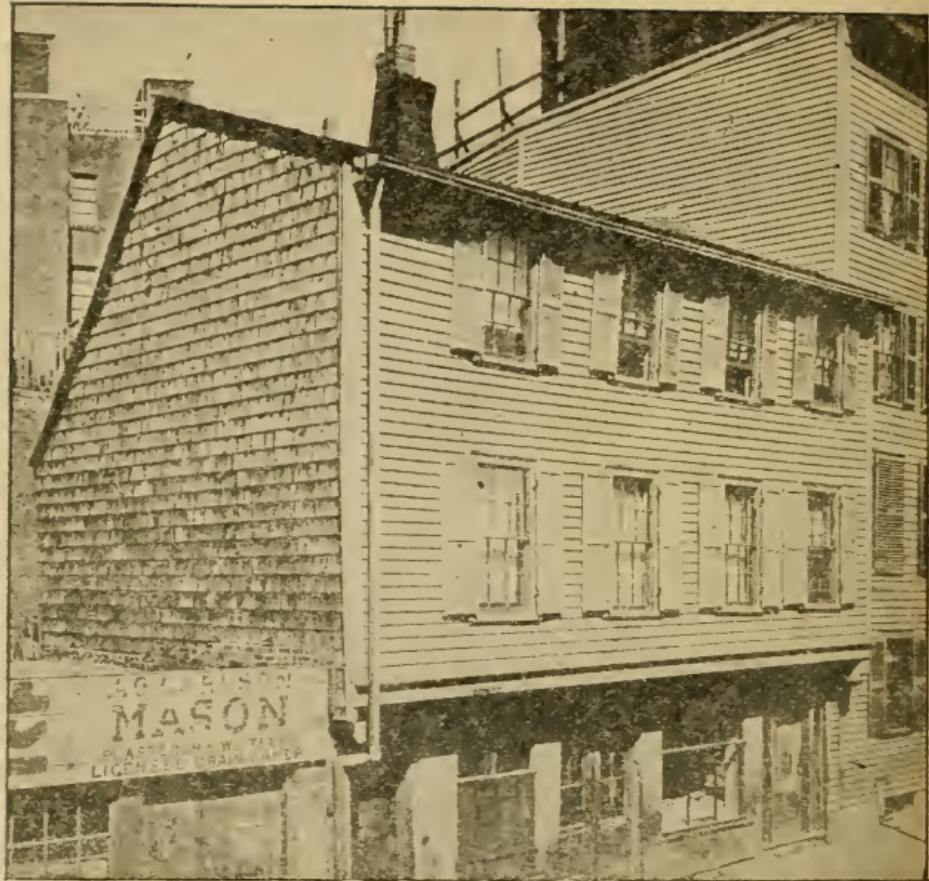


BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

F. J. DAGGETT CO.

Daggett's

BOSTON MASS.



PAUL REVERE'S HOME, BOSTON.

history. Another father and son, Andrew and John Eliot, occupied this house at a later date. There is little left of it now—it seems to have been slowly crushed out of existence by its higher neighbors of a later age.

Continue back along Hanover to No. 395, where Webster Avenue enters. Boston is remarkable for its narrow streets, as everyone knows, and here is a fine example of one of the narrowest. Walking its length brings us to Unity Street, with its time-worn dwellings, one of the places most suggestive of old Boston that can be found in the city. Particular interest centres here, in No. 19, which was for many years the property of Benjamin Franklin. Here his



CHRIST CHURCH.

F. L. DAGGETT CO. *Daggett's*
Chocolate BOSTON, MASS.

two sisters, Jane and Elizabeth, lived until the death of Elizabeth, the elder, after which Jane occupied the house alone for forty years.

A turn to the right, into North Bennett Street, where, on the corner of Salem, stands the Lincoln House, built in 1766, and named from an old and well-known shipbuilder.

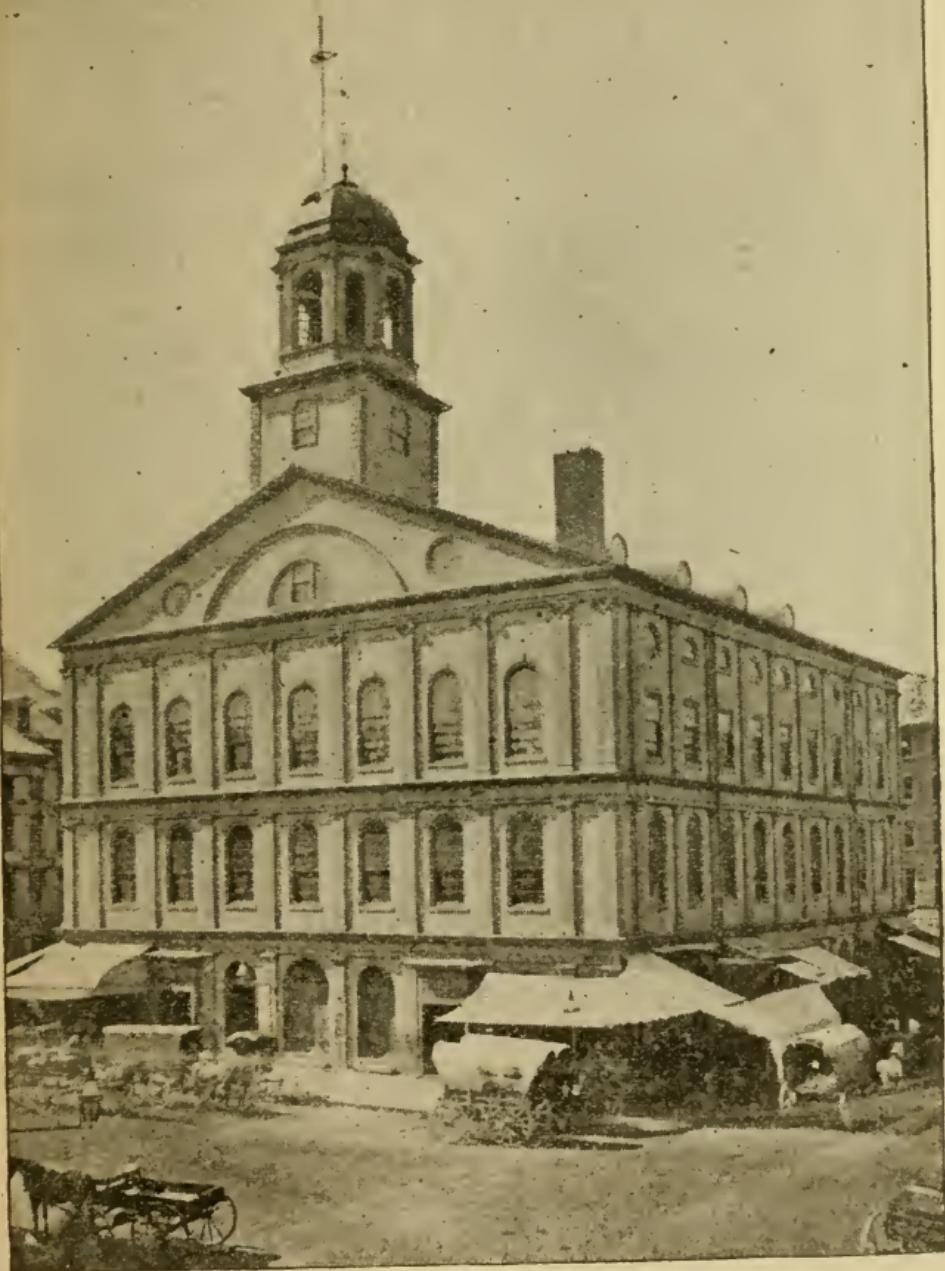
On the opposite corner of Sheafe and Salem Streets stood the house of Robert Newman, who hung the historic lanterns in the belfry of the old North Church—"One if by land, and two if by sea." Newman was then sexton of the church, which can be seen up Salem Street, a short distance.

Right ahead of us is Christ Church, or what is better known as the Old North Church, the oldest in Boston, designed by the famous architect, Bulfinch. Inside, everything is as quaint and old-fashioned as when the people worshipped under King George III—the curious decorations, the pews, the communion set, a present from this same King George; the slave's gallery, a necessary adjunct in those days; a bust of George Washington, the first ever made, done by Houdon; the Vinegar Bible, so-called because of a mistake of the printer, who substituted "vinegar" for "vineyard" in the parable of that name, and many other rare and curious objects.

A beautiful chime of English bells hangs in the belfry tower, which is a fine copy of the original, blown down during a heavy storm in 1804. On the front of the church is a tablet, commemorating the hanging of the lanterns which carried the message to Paul Revere, waiting and watching on the opposite shore.

Hull Street, directly opposite the church entrance, marks at No. 16 the headquarters of General Gage.

On our right, a climb up the hill brings us to Copp's Hill Burying Ground. Perhaps the gate is locked. If so, a small coin in the hand of an urchin—there are always some about—will soon procure you the key from the sex-



FANEUIL HALL.

F. L. DAGGETT CO. *Daggett's* Chocolates BOSTON, MASS.

ton. Inside you will find many old gravestones, with quaint epitaphs and ancient dates. The Mathers, father and son, are buried here, as well as John and Andrew Eliot. The cemetery dates back to 1660. A beautiful view of Boston Harbor presents itself to our, perhaps, tired eyes.

Snow Hill Street, at the head of Hull Street, was the playground of Henry Ward Beecher, in his boyhood.

We pass Sheafe street, where, at No. 37, the Daughters of the American Revolution have placed a tablet, marking the birthplace of Rev. L. F. Smith, author of "America."

A walk down Snow Hill Street, to the left, where we come to Prince Street. At No. 71 (over the drug store) the head of Aesculapius is still to be seen. This is the oldest sign of the northern part of the town. What was No. 57, now occupied by the Paul Revere School, had, until within a few years, a large sign, "Built in 1727," which marked a delapidated building. Here lived John Thoreau, grandfather of Henry, the famous Nature writer, in the closing years of the eighteenth century, and later his father, who afterwards moved to Concord with his family.

Walk back Prince Street to Salem Street, and through here to Union Street, where, at No. 86, on the left, you will find a large bronze tablet, marking the place where stood the "Green Dragon," one of Boston's famous old taverns, where Warren, Hancock, Adams and their fellow patriots, the Sons of Liberty, were wont to meet in secret conclave to discuss the affairs of the growing nation, while mine host kept a sharp lookout for the Britishers, as well as supplying the wants of his patrons. Indeed, it must have been a strenuous life for many a patriot inn-keeper in those days. This old and well-known hostelry was torn down in 1829.

Through Union Street, and obliquely across, is a little street, hardly more than an alley, called Marshall Street. In the front of the house on the corner is a stone tablet, wonderfully and quaintly carved, bearing the initials,



CUSTOM HOUSE.

"T. K. C." and the date, "1701," with the painter's arms of England below, signifying the residence of Thomas Childs and his wife Katharine. In the foundation of this same house, around the corner, on Marshall Street, is a round stone, marked "Boston Stone, 1737." This is the remains of a paint grinding-mill. The round stone, brought over from England about 1700, was used as the grinder, while the block underneath is all that remains of the mill itself.

You will see a row of four brick houses here, starting with the old Marshall house, famous for its store-room of French money brought over for the poorly-clad and illy-

fed Continentals. Here lived Ebenezer, brother of John, Hancock, and the four buildings were all built by this family.

Keep on down Union Street to Dock Square, where you will see on one corner the old Sun Tavern, built in 1690; then across the street brings you to Faneuil Hall, "The Cradle of Liberty," one of the most celebrated buildings in the country. Many a famous patriot spoke at the town meetings held here for the rights of the American people. It was in this hall that the British troops enacted General Burgoyne's plan, entitled "The Blockade of Boston," which was interrupted by the startling announcement of the American attack on the British works at Charlestown. One can imagine the surprise and dismay that spread through the assemblage at the entrance of a messenger in wild haste with such an astonishing piece of news.

Wendell Phillips made his first anti-slavery speech in Faneuil Hall, thereby cutting off all hopes of his success as a lawyer, brilliant as they certainly were. He endured as long as possible the representations of a pro-slavery speaker, and then forced his way to the platform and spoke in answer with all the vigor of which he was capable.

The pictures on the walls are all copies, the originals of which can be seen at the Museum of Fine Arts, and are by such masters as Copley, Gilbert Stuart and others. The clock on the building was the gift of Boston school children.

Faneuil Hall was partly burned in 1761, but was built up again out of the proceeds of a lottery, John Hancock's signature being on all the tickets.

The oldest military organization of the country, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, established in 1638, occupies the top floor. They have a most interesting and valuable museum, which is, unfortunately, closed to the public.



OLD STATE HOUSE.

3
F. L. DAGGETT CO. *Daggett's*
Chocolate BOSTON, MASS.

From Faneuil Hall, stroll through Quincy Market and into Commercial, through here to State, where you will see Boston's substantial, if somewhat gloomy and forbidding, Custom House. Vessels used to land at the very doors, but the city has expanded since then, and the wharves are now a good distance off.

From here may be seen the new Board of Trade Building, and to the left, down India Street, is the handsome Chamber of Commerce Building. You will find it both interesting and entertaining to go up to the visitor's gallery on the third floor and watch the buying and selling below for a few moments.

From the Chamber of Commerce, our route is up Milk Street to Post Office Square, where stands the large building occupied by the Boston Post Office, the U. S. Weather Bureau, and the U. S. Sub-Treasury. The figures on the front, the work of the eminent sculptor, Daniel C. French, of Concord, represent, on the right, the Arts and the Home, supported by Labor, on the other, Science, with her servants, Electricity and Steam. On the southwest corner you will find a tablet, marking the spot where the great fire of 1872 was stopped. The cost of the Post Office Building with the land on which it stands amounted to nearly six million dollars.

Opposite the Post Office stands the Delta Building, in shape not unlike the famous Flatiron structure in New York.

From the Post Office, turn to the right, down Congress to State, to the right once more and stop at No. 53, the home of the Boston Stock Exchange. You will see a busy scene here if you go to the visitors' gallery and look down on the floor of the exchange. If you happen to come on a day when some heavy stock manipulation is going on, it will prove exciting as well.

Now for the last place to visit on this trip—a place of great interest and hallowed memories—a scene of stormy

times and solemn deliberations during Revolutionary days —the old State House. As you leave the Stock Exchange Building, turn up State Street to the left, and you will see it standing at the head of the way, in the same position as when the British troops were quartered here, and later the Declaration of Independence was read from its balcony to the great crowd that filled the street below. On the last corner, before you reach this historic old building, you will see a bronze tablet set in the wall, marking the spot where the Boston Massacre occurred. Directly opposite stood Boston's first meeting-house as well as the pillory and the town whipping post.

Almost as soon as news of the Declaration of Independence reached Boston the Lion and Unicorn on the State House, together with all other emblems of royalty that could be found, were taken and burned a short distance down State Street with great rejoicing. The Lion and the Unicorn have since been restored. On the occasion of Washington's last visit to the city he personally reviewed the procession in his honor from the Washington Street front of the State House.

Once inside you may spend as long a time as you will, for there are many interesting things to see. Relics by the score crowd upon your gaze—flags, commissions, old photographs and engravings, letters signed with many a famous autograph; the knee buckles, crimson velvet coat, and fine old punch-bowl of John Hancock, from which last many a Revolutionary toast was doubtless drunk by Hancock and his associates, and a deed of his pasture to the town of Boston, where the State House stands, for the princely sum of five shillings; Franklin's printing press; Lafayette's sword; porcelain, once the property of such well-known men as General Gage, Paul Revere, and others —these and many other things of equal interest can be seen. It was in the old council chamber that fiery Samuel Adams, known as the "Organizer of the Revolution," de-

manded successfully of the King's representatives, after the Boston Massacre, that the troops be withdrawn from Boston. Many a great speaker and statesman has helped to mold the destiny of the State and country in the halls of council, both before and after the Revolution. This building justly claims, with Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the right to be classed as one of the most, if not the most, important historical buildings in the country.

So ends our first trip through old Boston, the city of narrow, crooked streets and famous buildings—and where better could we have ended than with this place, so full of memories that one can almost see and hear those noble men, who with a firm and steadfast purpose in their minds laid the foundation, strong and everlasting, of what has come to be a great country, one of the powers of the world. Could they but come back to us now, would we not set them in the high places? Without them we should never have possessed the independence, the freedom and the prosperity which we now enjoy.



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THE COMMON AND OLD SOUTH CHURCH TOUR.

Standing at the corner of Park and Tremont Streets, by the Park Street Church, one enjoys a beautiful and refreshing sight, for spread out in front of us lies Boston's famous playground and resting place, the Common, with its fifty acres of green lawns and handsome shade trees; to the right, up Park Street, can be seen the gold-domed State House, rising majestically over the city, while broad and well-paved Tremont Street, with its rows of fashionable shops, stretches away to the fore. Boston may not be able to point to her streets with pride, but she can truly boast of her Common, set, as it is, in the very heart of the city, and preserved and protected for the enjoyment of the people.

The first place to visit from this starting point is St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which can be seen nearly opposite on Tremont Street. Here Phillips Brooks preached his famous noon day sermons, and for many years the pew numbered 25 was occupied by Daniel Webster.

Now turn back to the starting point, Park Street Church, on "Brimstone Corner," as it used to be known, from the doctrines which were supposed to be expounded here. This building was erected in 1809, and it was here that the first congregation came together after the great Unitarian controversy which caused such a breach in the ranks of Christianity.

In the house on the corner of Park and Beacon Streets, now converted into a store, lived Christopher Gore, Massachusetts' Governor in 1809-10; it also sheltered Lafayette during his stay here in 1824.

On the opposite corner you will find the beautiful Shaw Monument, directly across from the State House, the work of the eminent sculptor, Auguste St. Gaudens, erected in memory of Col. Robert Gould Shaw.

Cross Beacon Street and go down Hancock Street (the first to the right), where, at No. 20, lived Charles Sumner, the well beloved man and eloquent orator. Here he came, broken down in health and spirits, honored by such an ovation as Boston seldom extends to any man, after his defeat in the Senate by Brooks. Twenty years later his body was borne from the State House to its last resting place at Mt. Auburn.

Now walk back to Mt. Vernon Street, into Walnut, and through here to Beacon, where, at No. 30, you will see a tablet, marking the site of Thomas Hancock's beautiful Colonial mansion, built in 1737, and torn down in 1863. Governor Hancock, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, lived here.

From this point we pass through the Common, going by the Frog Pond, into which flowed the first water from Lake Cochituate, in 1848, a wonderful achievement in those days, celebrated with great rejoicings and commemorated by an ode from the pen of Lowell. Our course lies on to the Tremont Street Mall, about half way down which, you will find the beautiful monument in memory of the Boston Massacre. Revolution stands aloft holding a broken chain, truly significant of the fact that from that hour the chains that bound us to England and subjection to her indignities were snapped apart, giving place to ultimate freedom and success.

From here it is but a short distance through the cool, shady park to the Soldiers' Monument, set on the rise of



PARK STREET CHURCH.

F. L. DAGGETT CO. *Daggett's*
Chocolate BOSTON, MASS.



THE HOME OF THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

ground which can be seen in the centre of the Common. On the southeast side of this hill, just at the bottom, is a small tree, with a bronze tablet before it. This is a shoot from the famous Boston Elm, one of the oldest trees in Boston, which was blown down in 1876 during a heavy storm.

At the top of the hill stands the beautiful Soldiers' Monument. At the base are four figures, one at each corner, representing North, East, South, and West. Above these stand four bronze statues—Peace, History, The Soldier, The Sailor—between which are bas-reliefs, portraying the soldiers marching past the State House on their way to the front, the Sanitary Commission in consultation and at work in the field, the return of the troops, and last the return of the sailors. On the latter is also shown a Federal monitor and battleship attacking a Confederate fort.

Musical Ry. at Revere Beach gives fun and pleasure



SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT.

F. L. DAGGETT CO *Daggett's*
Chocolates BOSTON, MASS.

The figure at the top is the genius of America, and the whole is the work of Martin Milmore.

From the Soldiers' Monument, continue our walk across the Common, past the old Central Burying Ground, the last resting place of Gilbert Stuart. Cross Boylston, and continue to Park Square, where you will see Thomas Ball's fine "Emancipation Group," representing Lincoln freeing a negro from the bonds of slavery.

A short walk up Columbus Ave. on the right brings us to the home of the "Youth's Companion."

Come back to Boylston Street and continue on south across Tremont Street until you reach Washington Street, on the corner of which stood the Boylston Market from 1809 to 1887.

On the opposite side is a tablet marking the spot where stood the Liberty Tree, a magnificent elm of hallowed memory, through which passed the Liberty Pole, the meeting place of the Sons of Liberty. Here it was that the great demonstration against the Stamp Act took place, and under its branches Secretary Oliver renounced his office of Stamp Master. Many a hated Stamp Act officer was hung in effigy here, and the ground around the tree was known as Liberty Hall. During Lafayette's visit to the city a great triumphal arch crossed the street at this point.

Turn the corner into Essex Street and go down a block, where you will see a marble tablet, marking the site of the house occupied by Wendell Phillips for a period of forty years. Continue on Essex Street, where ahead of us is seen the South Terminal Station.

Bear to the left, up Summer Street, where at No. 134 is a tablet, marking Daniel Webster's Home. Continue on Summer, cross Washington Street and through Winter to Tremont Street, turn to the right; down the next street, Hamilton Place, you may see the front of the old Boston Music Hall, built in 1852, and now remodelled into a the-



EMANCIPATION GROUP.

F. L. DAGGETT CO. *Daggett's*
Chocolate BOSTON, MASS.

atre, whilch was until a few years ago the home of the Symphony Orchestra; it was also used by the Handel and Haydn Society for their annual oratorio productions. Music Hall was the scene of many an exciting gathering during the Civil War, and in it "Adirondack" Murray established his "Metropolitan" Church.

Back a little way across the street is the old Granary Burying Ground, dating back to 1660, and named from the public granary which stood near by, in which are buried Benjamin Franklin, Paul Revere, John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston and father of Wendell Phillips; the victims of the Boston Massacre, Peter Faneuil, who presented the city with Faneuil Hall; besides Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and Robert Treat Paine, three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The key to this cemetery can be obtained at the old Court House, in Court Street, close by, if one wishes to go inside and explore the quaint old tombstones.

Cross the street and go down Bosworth Place, nearly opposite, which brings you to Province Street, the old road leading to the ancient Province House, one of Boston's earlier hostellries. If you descend the steps at the foot of Bosworth Place and walk a short distance to the left you will see a little court, at the end of which still stands a portion of the old house.

Keep on down Province Street to the right and you will come out on Bromfield Street; continue to Washington Street and turn to the left; follow this street until you reach Milk, down which a short distance at No. 17 is a tablet, marking the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin.

Now turn around, and on the corner of Milk and Washington Streets you will see the Old South Church, in which many a Revolutionary gathering was held spellbound or fired with patriotic zeal by such speakers as Samuel Adams or Warren. It was from here that Adams went to the old State House to demand the withdrawal of the British



OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

F. L. DAGGETT CO. *Daggett's*
Chocolate BOSTON, MASS.

troops from Boston after the Massacre; another meeting brought forth the Boston Tea Party; and Warren's great oration on the Massacre was delivered in this church. During the siege of Boston the British used it as a riding school and left it in a sadly mutilated state. The old building is now used as a Museum, and contains many interesting and valuable relics.

Turn to the right and continue to School Street where on the corner you will see one of the oldest buildings in Boston, marked with a tablet, on which is the date 1712. This was the Old Corner Book Store, the favorite haunt of such men as Whittier, Holmes, Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne and others. At one time James T. Fields held a position as clerk in this store, and Anne Hutchinson, who was banished for her heretical leanings, resided in a former house which stood on the same ground.

Continue along Washington Street, through Boston's Newspaper Row, until you come to a little alley, nearly opposite the Globe Building, called Williams Court; about two-thirds of the way down you will see the curious old sign of the Bell and Hand, suspended over a quaint little taproom. It bears the date 1794, and was used by one of Boston's town criers.

Keep on to the end of the alley and turn to the right, when you will see on the opposite side the old Court House, which stands in the same position as the old Prison in which the Pirate Captain Kidd was confined.

Turn down the next street to the right, Court Street, pass the Ames Building, the highest in the city, and turn to the left into Washington Street again: a short distance down is Adams Square, with Anne Whitney's fine statue of Samuel Adams; from here we turn up Cornhill, one of Boston's oldest streets. Paul Revere's shop was situated on this street at No. 50.

At the head of Cornhill in Scollay Square stands the new Subway Station of the East Boston Tunnel. Pass this and

turn to the left up Tremont Street until you reach the King's Chapel Burying Ground, the oldest in the city, wherein are buried John Cotton, Lady Andros, Mary Chilton Winslow, supposed to be the first woman to land on Plymouth Rock, and Governor John Winthrop, as well as many others. It was put into use in 1630.

Next to this cemetery is the King's Chapel, built in 1794—the first King's Chapel was established by Governor Andros in 1688. Later it became Unitarian, the first church, in fact, to embrace that creed. This church is well worth visiting, as it is in a fine state of preservation. From here both Holmes and Charles Sumner were buried.

On the corner diagonally opposite from here stood the Tremont House, a famous old hotel which has sheltered many celebrities, among them Charles Dickens, Jenny Lind, the Prince of Wales, and Henry Clay.

A short walk down School Street is Boston's handsome City Hall. In the yard are two statues—one by Thomas Ball, creator of the Emancipation Group in Park Square, of Josiah Quincy; the other is of Benjamin Franklin, and was done by Greenough. School Street took its name from the old Latin School, which occupied the ground to the right of Franklin statue. The patriot, James Otis, resided in a house which was situated to the right of City Hall.

Retrace our steps up School Street, cross Tremont, and up Beacon Street, down the first on right, Somerset Street, a few steps brings us to Jacob Sleeper Hall, the principal building of Boston University, a Methodist institution, established in 1869. Further on is the house occupied by the Mass. Historical Genealogical Society, an institution which has done much valuable work. Across the street is the new Court House, erected at a cost of two and a half millions.

Retracing our steps to Beacon Street, we turn to the right, and a short distance further on past the Boston Athenaeum, an immense private library, established in

1806, containing over 200,000 volumes, among which is the library of George Washington. In this building also are the rooms of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded in 1780, and with one exception the oldest institution of its kind in the country.

Ahead of us looms up the Gen. Joe Hooker Monument, and now on to Boston's beautiful State House, with which we will end this trip; you can see it just ahead of you from the Athenaeum. This noble building, which has been greatly added to in the last few years, is the work of the famous architect, Charles Bulfinch, and stands on what was at one time Gov. Hancock's cow pasture; the dedication address was made by Samuel Adams, and the cornerstone laid by Paul Revere. Notice as you go up the steps the two statues, the one on the left being Horace Mann, that on the right Daniel Webster. Inside you will find many objects of interest—stands of flags borne in the Civil War, statues and busts of prominent men, and other things too numerous to mention. Last of all, ascend to the high cupola, and you will be rewarded by a fine view of Boston, with its harbor and suburbs lying clustered about. You will not see the old Boston, the Boston whose atmosphere we have been endeavoring to call back, but the new city, built upon the foundation of freedom and justice that was laid by the faithful and loyal patriots in the days of the Revolution—an enduring monument to the greatness of such men as Paul Revere, Samuel Adams, and their co-workers.

Ask at the SODA FOUNTAIN for a glass of

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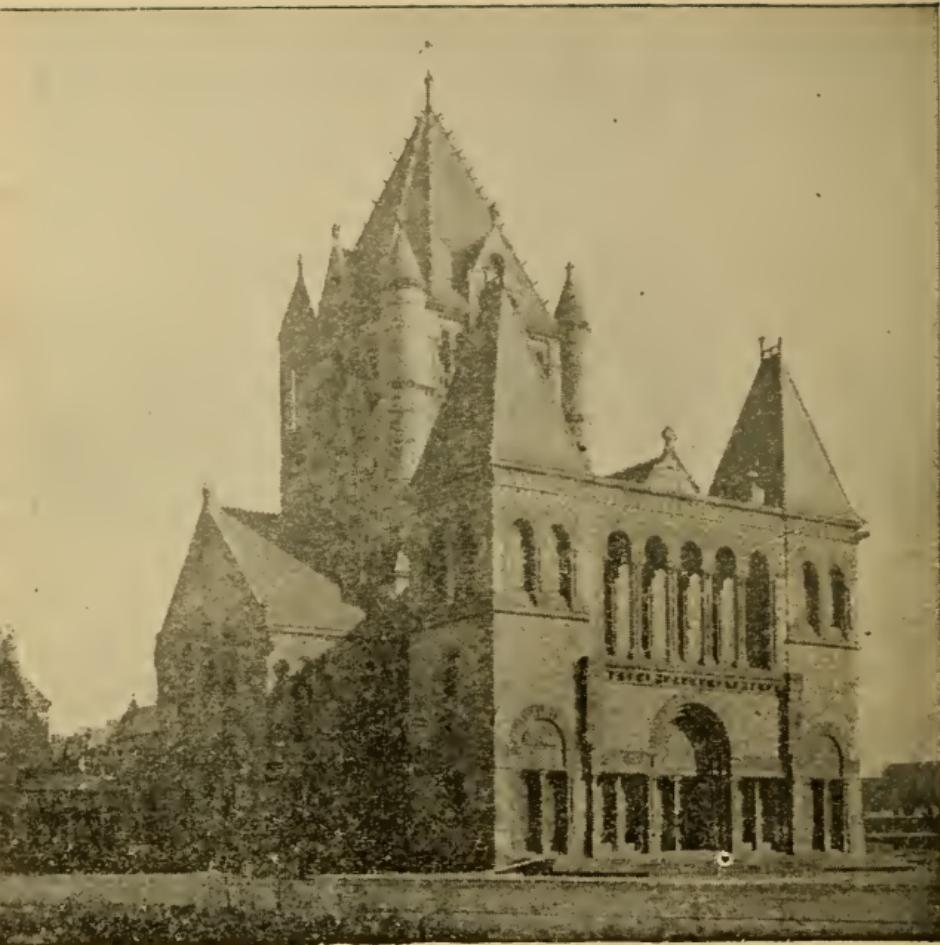


BRONZE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

THE BACK BAY AND CAMBRIDGE TOUR.

When Boston was first settled the bay came to the western edge of the Common, but by steady, persistent effort the land now known as the Back Bay was all reclaimed from the waters, and now forms one of the most beautiful and aristocratic sections of the town. From this made land the city government reserved some twenty-four acres, which was made into the Public Gardens, of which Boston is justly proud. We will start from the subway entrance of the Public Gardens, where stands a fine bronze figure of Charles Sumner. To the left, at the corner of Boylston Street, is the William Ellery Channing statue, which faces the Arlington Street Church, established in 1727; at the time of the Unitarian controversy William Ellery Channing was the pastor.

Take a diagonal path, and a little further on you will pass the small statue of Col. Thomas Cass, of the Nineteenth Mass. Volunteers.



TRINITY CHURCH.

Continuing to encircle the park, we find, opposite the Arlington Street entrance, another fine piece of work, by Thomas Ball, in the equestrian statue of Washington. The statue of Alexander Hamilton faces the figure of Washington in the Public Gardens. Further on is the Ether Monument, erected in commemoration of the discovery of ether, the work of J. Q. A. Ward. The last statue, that of Edward Everett, you will find on the Beacon Street side.

From here pass out on to Beacon Street, one of the finest and most aristocratic in the city. At No. 241 is the residence of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, poet and philan-



NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

thropist; No. 270 is the home of the University Club.

Approaching Exeter Street, we turn into Commonwealth Avenue, one of the most beautiful streets in the world, with its shaded centre walk and broad, two-sided thoroughfare. Halfway between Exeter and Fairfield Streets is the home of the aristocratic business men's club, the Algonquin, a beautiful white stone structure on the northern side of the street.

Continue on Exeter to Newbury. On one corner of this street stands the handsome Spiritual Temple. Diagonally across is the State Normal Art School, and opposite here stands the South Congregational—now Unitarian—Church, founded in 1730, and numbering among its pastors John Pierpont, Thomas Starr King, Bishop F. D. Huntington, and Edward Everett Hale. On the other corner is the

Horace Mann School for Deaf Mutes, part of Boston's public school system.

Down Newbury to Berkeley and to the right into Boylston Street, on the corner of which is the building of the Boston Society of Natural History, incorporated in 1831; here you will find many interesting exhibits and specimens.

The two large buildings just beyond are those of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which was founded in 1861, and has proved itself to be one of the best in the country.

Straight in front of you is Copley Square, one of the most beautiful spots in the city. You will recognize Trinity Church at once in the impressive, cathedral-like structure on the corner, the Architect Richardson's masterpiece, and one of the handsomest edifices of its kind in the country. The inside is as fine, if not finer, than the exterior, with its stained glass windows and decorations by La Farge. A large piece of carved stone work, from the ancient St. Botolph's Church of Boston, England, forms one side of the entrance.

A little further up is the Museum of Fine Arts, in whose halls are many rich treasures from all parts of the globe. On the opposite side is the second church in Boston, numbering among its pastors Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather, and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

On the next corner is the New Old South Church, a worthy successor to the Old South, which we have already visited; in the vestibule will be found some interesting and valuable relics. The tower of this church is very beautifully and gracefully built, and is 248 feet high.

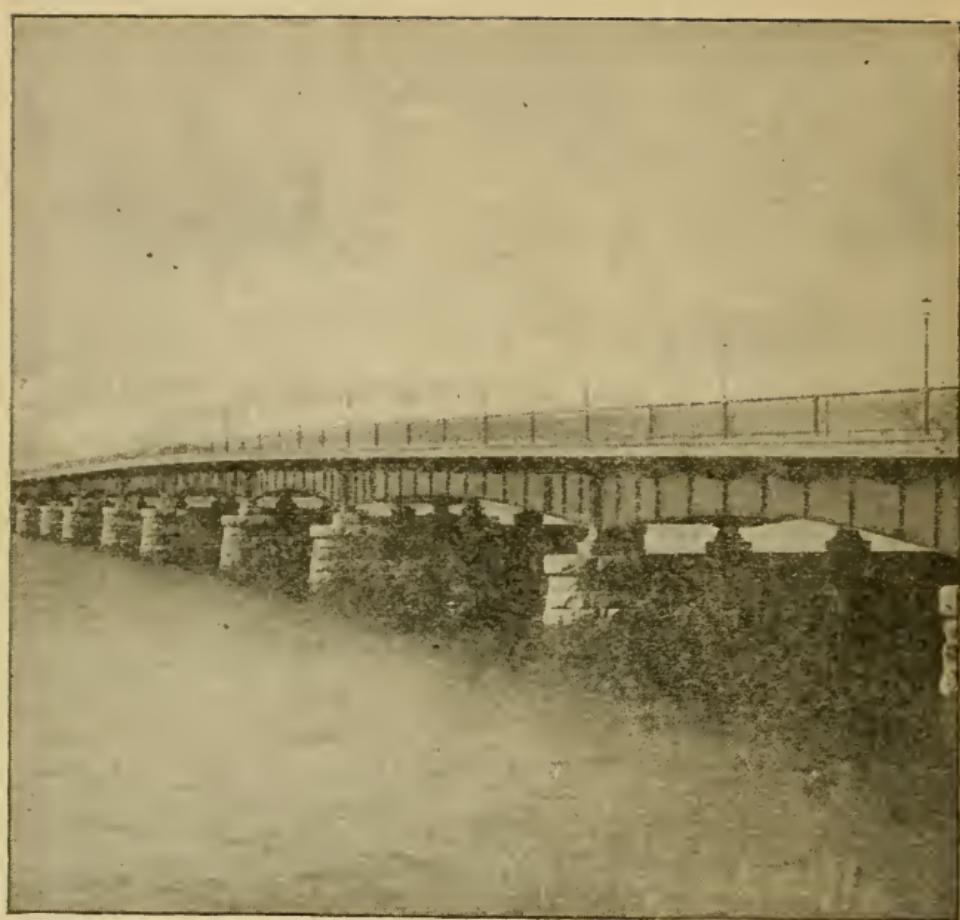
At the head of Copley Square is the Boston Public Library, one of the largest and finest in the country, containing over half a million volumes and a quarter of a million pamphlets, and erected at a cost of about \$2,250,000. Everything is laid out on a large and comprehensive scale. You



MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

will be struck with the lavish magnificence and perfect taste displayed as soon as you enter. On the landing of the broad, marble staircase are two memorial lions, by St. Gaudens, and at the top of these stairs you may turn and see the beautiful paintings on the walls by the eminent French artist, Puvis de Chavannes. In the delivery room is the famous freize, by Sargent, and you will find many other things to interest you too numerous to mention.

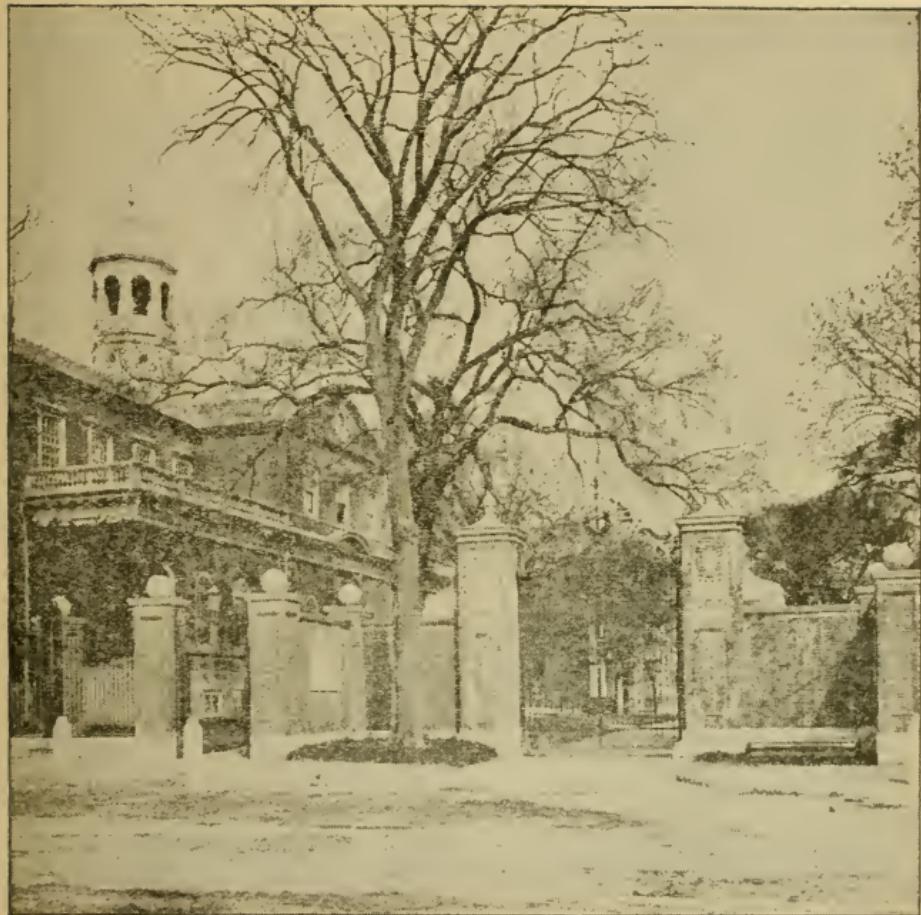
Leaving the Library, turn to the right, up Huntington Avenue; a short walk will bring you to Mechanics' Hall, built by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Associa-



HARVARD BRIDGE.

tion, organized in 1795; on the corner of Gainsboro Street is the Children's Hospital; while a short distance further are three fine buildings recently erected—the Woman's Club House, Horticultural Hall, and Symphony Hall. Just before reaching these buildings look across to the right and you will see the handsome stone church of the Christian Scientists, on the corner of Norway and Falmouth Streets.

And now, let us take a Harvard Square car, for Cambridge, which passes the corner on which we stand. A ride of a few blocks, and on the left is seen a fine statue of Lief



HARVARD GATE, HARVARD COLLEGE.

Ericson, the work of Anne Whitney.

Once over the fine Harvard bridge, that spans the Charles River, we enter the largest suburb of Boston and most famous university town in America.

As the car moves past the handsome City Hall, Harvard College is approached, with its beautiful yard and fine old trees and buildings. The University owns over 80 acres of land, and the various buildings range from the older and plainer to the Hemenway Gymnasium and newer dormitories.

Memorial Hall you will find after passing through the

Musical Ry. at Revere Beach gives fun and pleasure



MEMORIAL HALL, HARVARD COLLEGE.

yard, with its statue of John Harvard, and around which the class-day exercises are now held; Sander's Theatre, which is in the Memorial Hall buildings of the Agassiz Museum; the Harvard Library, and many other places are to be found hereabouts. Radcliffe College, the Harvard annex for women, has its buildings on Garden Street, facing the Common and James Street. A day could well be spent here among the buildings and many museums.

You will like to see Longfellow's home, on Brattle Street, also Lowell's, on Mt. Vernon Street. And last of all let us visit the Washington Elm, a venerable monarch who is fast

dying of old age; you will find this tree a short walk north of Harvard Square. Let us end our trip under this ancient tree, where the great Washington took command of the raw Colonial troops, and after unheard-of trials and privations brought them through to victory and independence.

We trust we have not wearied the reader in our desire to awaken his interest in our city, in which every Bostonian, whether by birth or adoption, takes a just and honest pride; but hope he may feel with us, that it is good to be here and that the outline given of the city's many beauties may incite him to return again, and again to receive a new welcome and carry home a stronger and everlasting recollection of the "Hub."

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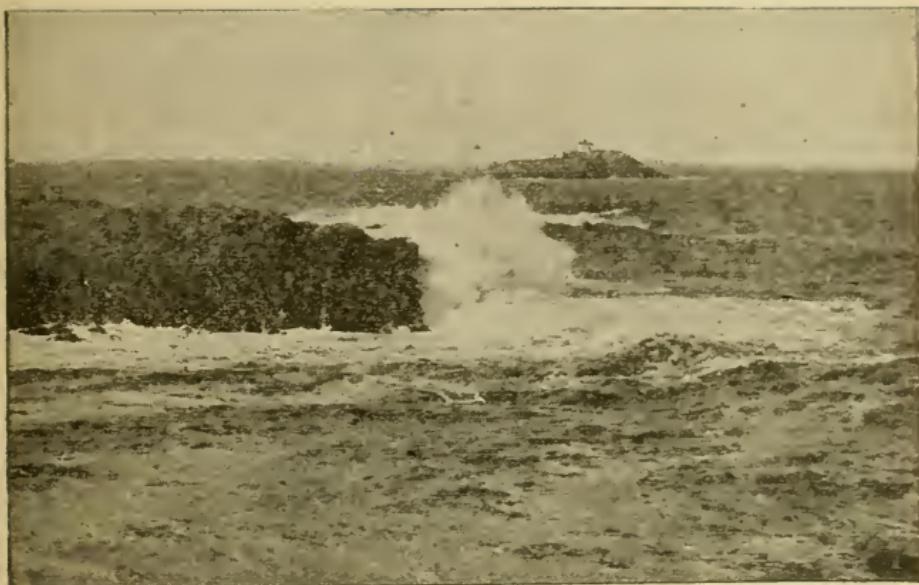
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BOSTON HARBOR.

This beautiful island-dotted harbor, with its wide expanse of smooth water, its score of picturesque islands, and its countless objects of interest, many of them rich in historical incidents, forms an unceasing and alluring attraction,—not alone to the residents of our city and State, but to thousands of strangers visiting Boston, in whose estimation our seashore attractions are unsurpassed. In the wide range of charming resorts, at which days and weeks may be spent with unabated enjoyment, lies the secret of the world-wide popularity of Boston Harbor. Its entrance is protected by the rock-bound Brewsters, that break the ocean's swell which continually thunders against its rocky barriers. Once inside its harbor, it is as smooth as an inland lake, and much less liable to sudden squalls and flaws of wind; its waters are broad and deep, studded with numerous islands, which afford excellent camping grounds



NIX'S MATE, BOSTON HARBOR.

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The great popularity that our seashore resorts enjoy is found, for one reason, in the superb steamboat accommodations, which are said by travellers to be unequalled. They are models of strength, speed, and beauty, noted for their cleanliness and comfort, the officers and owners vieing with each other to offer their patrons the neatest and best-appointed pleasure steamers in the country, a large number of which ply between the city and seashore resorts.



BUG LIGHT, BOSTON HARBOR.

Take a steamer from an Atlantic Avenue wharf and we are soon on our way among the many peculiar-shaped islands of the harbor. The most prominent in historical interest is Castle Island, being the first one fortified, and also the scene of many fatal duels in the olden time.

Fort Independence, on Castle Island, nearly opposite South Boston Point, was fortified in 1634, and destroyed during the Revolution. It has since been rebuilt, and given the name in 1798. It is the property of the United States Government.



BOSTON LIGHT.

Opposite Castle Island is Governor's Island, on which is located Fort Winthrop. This also is the property of the United States Government, and is one of the strong fortifications in the harbor.

Below Castle Island may be seen Thompson Island, which is remarkable for its singular shape, and numerous controversies to settle the ownership to the island in the early days of the colony.

Next we pass Spectacle Island, to the west of which is Moon Island and Squantum.

At the Squantum Inn can be had one of the famous fish dinners.

We sail along toward Long Island, and there appears to sight a lighthouse. This was built in 1819; the tower is twenty-two feet in height, but the light is eighty feet above the level of the sea. It is a fixed light, which can be seen about fifteen miles on a clear night.

East of Long Island Head is a low, rocky island, known as Nix's Mate, on which stands a peculiar-shaped monument of solid stone, twelve feet high and forty feet square. Its purpose was to warn vessels off one of the most dangerous shoals in the harbor.

Gallops and Georges Islands are next in view. At the entrance of the latter is Fort Warren, a substantial fort built of stone, belonging to the United States Government. During the Rebellion it was used as a prison for Confederate soldiers, the most distinguished of which were the Confederate Commissioners to England, Mason and Slidell, captured on board of the "Trent," by Commodore Wilkes.

Southwest of Fort Warren lies Rainsford's Island, sometimes called Hospital or Quarantine Island, containing about eleven acres of ground.

To the east of Fort Warren is the Spit or Bug Light, which is a curious kind of structure; the lower part is a system of iron pillars fixed in the rock, affording no surface for the waves to beat against and destroy. It has a fixed red light, over thirty-five feet above the level of the sea, and is visible in clear weather about seven miles.

Continuing on our sail, we approach Peddock's Island, and from here we behold in the distance Boston Light, built of stone. The top of the lighthouse now stands ninety-eight feet above the level of the sea, and is fitted with a revolving light, which can be seen a distance of sixteen miles in clear wather.

The next island we see is Sheep, and just ahead Bumkin, and directly opposite Slate and Grape Islands.

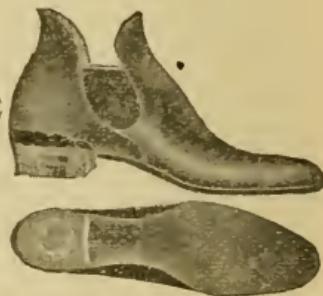
Minot's Light, known the world over to mariners as marking one of the danger spots of our coast is one of the sights shown to every visitor to Nantasket Beach. To

Before leaving Boston one should not fail to visit Revere Beach and its great Musical Railway, either by train from Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R. R., Rowe's Wharf, or trolley from Scollay Square Subway.

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Each town and city in this region has an historic interest, and is worth a visit for its own sake.

THIS ROUTE affords to tourists one of the finest ocean trips along the North Shore, a distance of thirty miles, with scenery unsurpassed. Some of the points of interest seen from the deck of the steamer are the Beautiful Islands of Boston Harbor, including Forts Independence and Winthrop, and Deer Island, and also a view of all the lighthouses of the Bay. Passing out of Boston Harbor, the first sight of interest is the renowned summer resort of **NAHANT**, its shores and beaches lined with cottages and summer residences. Next come the shores of **Swampscott** and the quaint old town of **Marblehead**. Then passing Halfway Rock, where the crews of the fishing fleet cast their pennies on their outward trips for good luck and safe return. Next in view come Lowell and Baker's Islands, off the shores of Beverly. Lowell Island, with its large hotel, makes one of the many beautiful spots on the coast.

On Baker's Island are the Twin Lights so well known to mariners entering Salem and Beverly Harbors. Then comes **Manchester-by-the-Sea**, one of the most fashionable watering places on these shores. Then comes Magnolia, with its walks to Rafe's chasm, and Norman's Woe Rock, made famous by Longfellow's poem, "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

Entering the harbor gives one a fine view of the city of Gloucester, the most renowned fishing port in the world; also noted for its drives and beautiful summer resorts for pleasure-seekers. The harbor is noted for its beautiful beaches for sea bathing, as well as for its boating and fishing.

The Steamers connect at Gloucester with the Gloucester and Rockport Electrics, which run through Main street, out over Little Good Harbor Beach, across Brier Neck to the new summer resort at Long Beach, a delightful ride of two and a half miles. (At the Pavilion on Long Beach can always be obtained a first-class fish dinner. The traveler has ample opportunity to visit this charming spot, from which is had one of the finest views on the whole North Shore, refresh the inner man, and take the steamer on her return to Boston.)

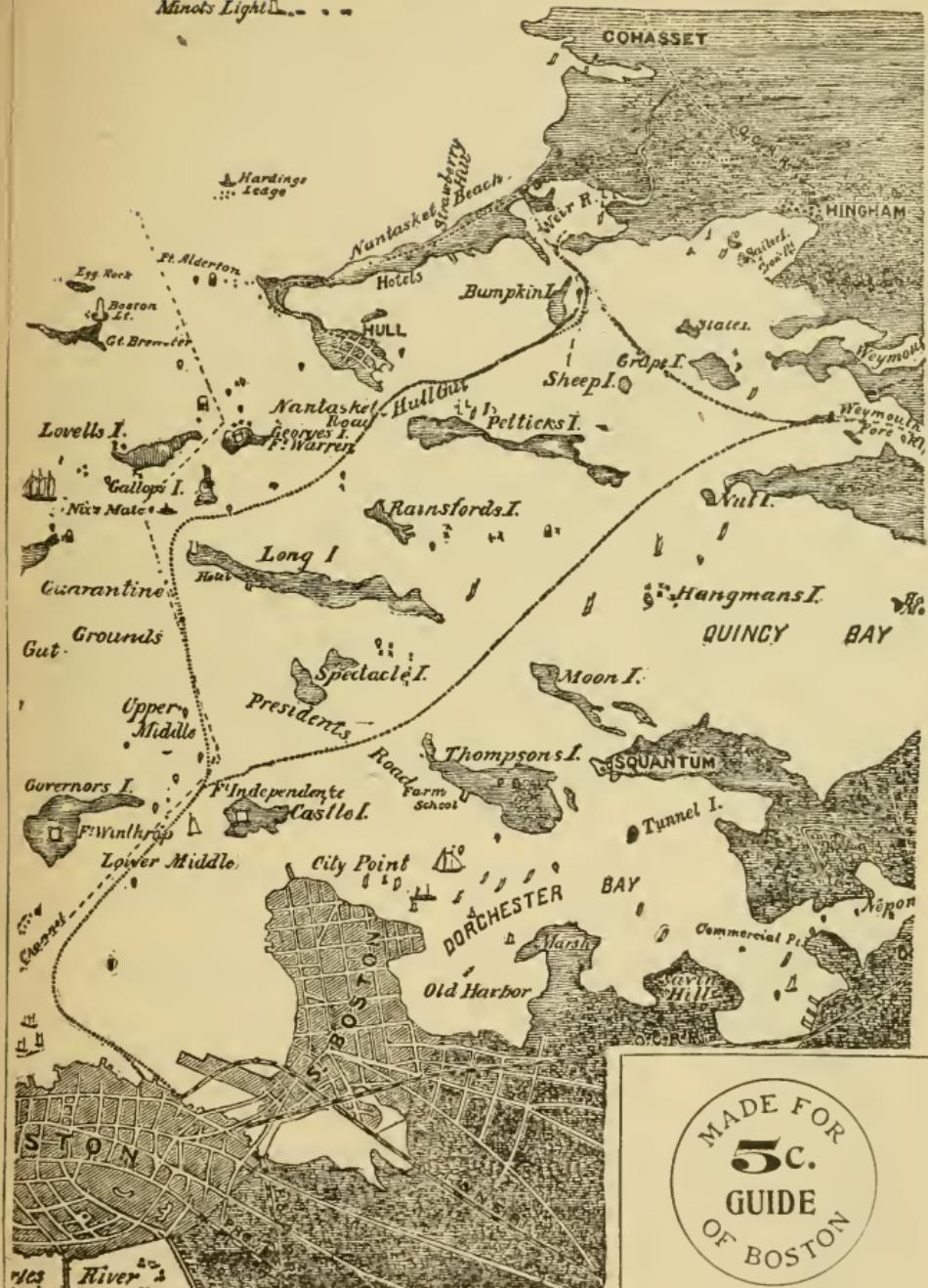
The Gloucester Electrics offer delightful rides, either to Rocky Neck on the east side of the harbor, or to Lanesville on the north side of the Cape. No ride in Essex County presents more diversified scenery of land and sea than the latter, and the stay of the steamer at Gloucester allows sufficient time for its enjoyment.

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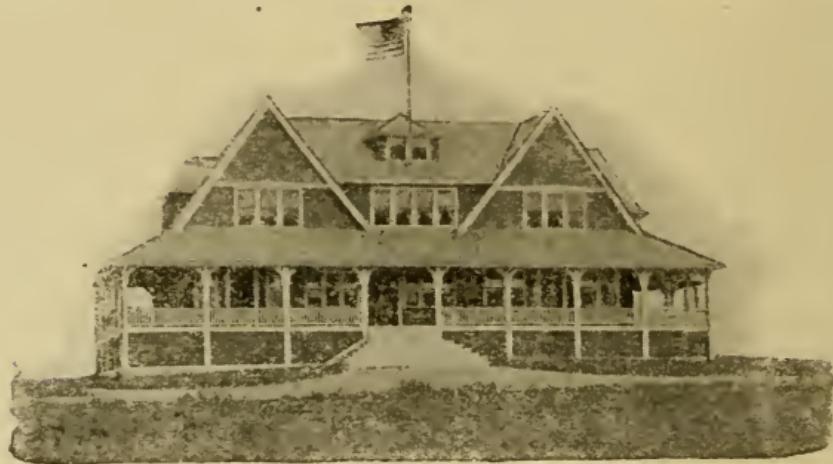
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The electric cars of Boston's new rapid transit system pass the door constantly, for its many beautiful suburbs, or to the subway, making connections there for all points.

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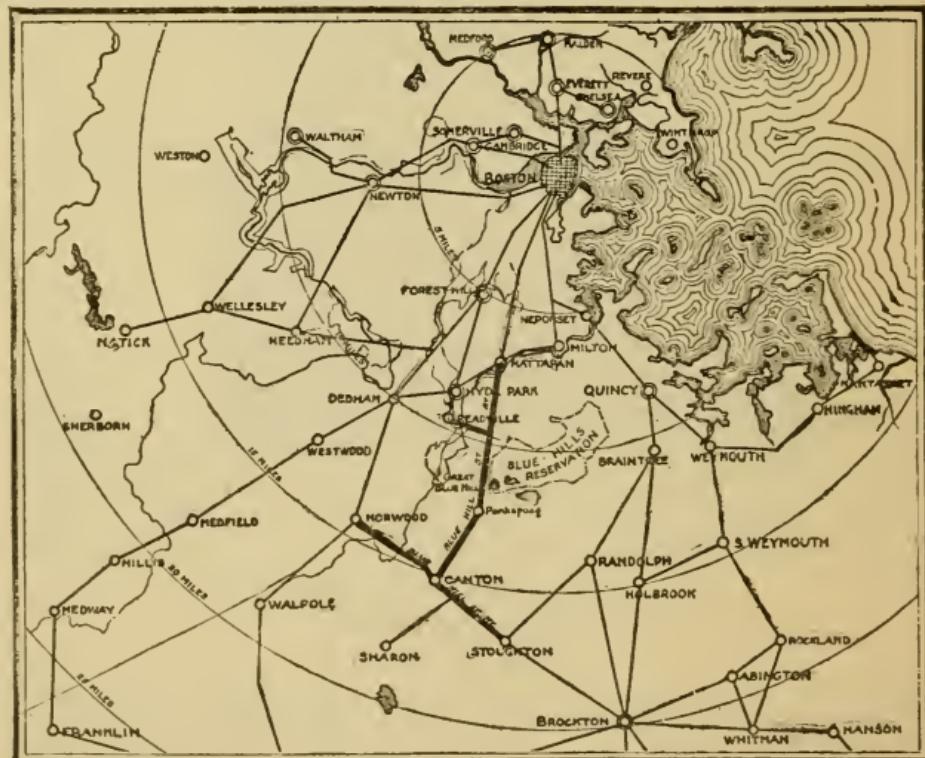
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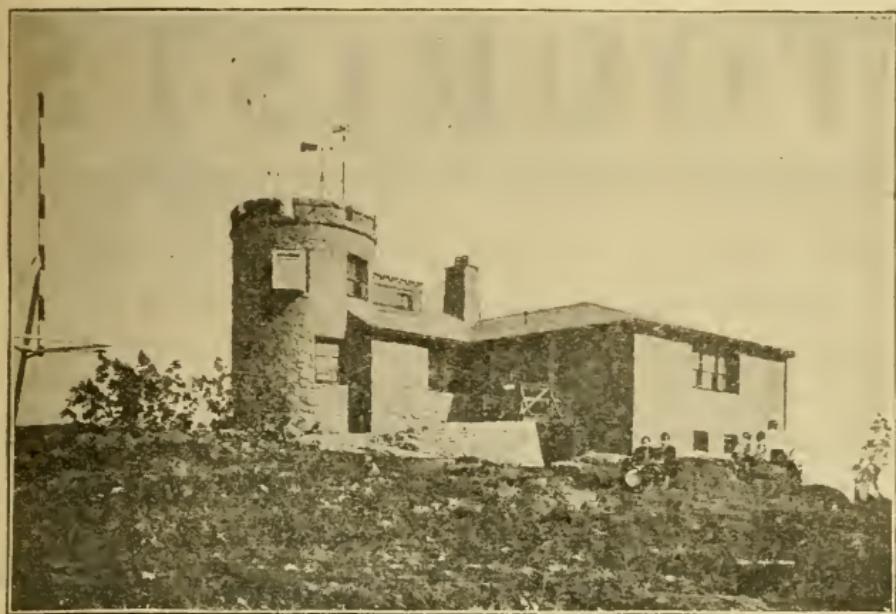
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BLUE HILL OBSERVATORY.

Florida, and comprises some 5,000 acres. On clear days the view from the summit of Great Blue Hill is magnificent, the vision extending inland to Grand Monadnock Mountain in New Hampshire, sixty-seven and one-half miles distant, and seaward to Thatcher's Lights off Cape Ann, forty miles away. Between these points over 400 objects of interest may be seen.

On Washington Street, a short distance from Blue Hill Street is a point of interest, the site of the Doty tavern, where in 1774 the delegates from the several towns and districts in the province of Massachusetts bay first met to oppose the tyranny of Great Britain. The tavern was destroyed by fire in 1888.

Special cars from all points in eastern Massachusetts can be chartered for excursion and picnic parties to the Reservation. Crossman's Pines, Chestnut Run, and Houghton's Pond are interesting features in this wonderful stretch of open country.

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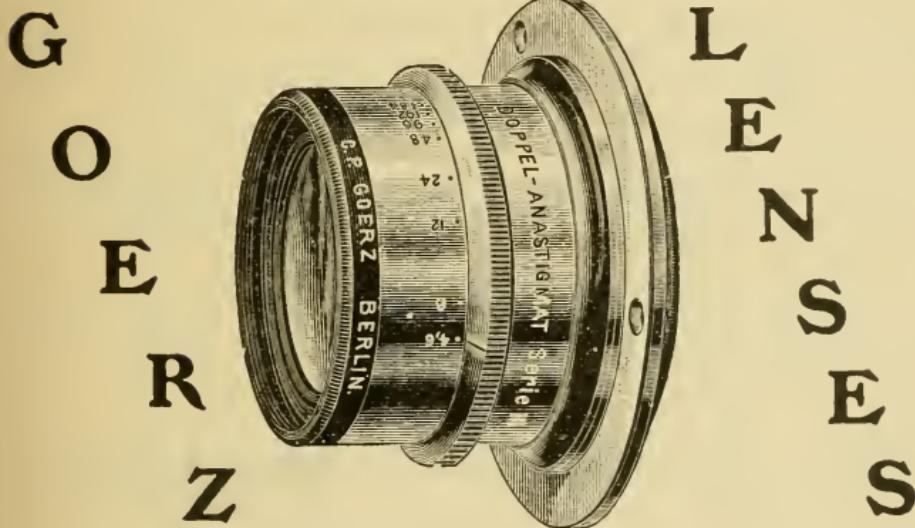
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